

Fair with mild temperature to-day and to-morrow; moderate south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 37.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 127—DAILY.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1921.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

TWO PARLIAMENTS
FOR IRELAND NEXT
MOVE BY BRITAIN

One for Ulster's 6 Counties
Ready; Other for the
Southern Section May
Be Forced.

ELECTION WILL DECIDE
Adoption of Constitutional
Methods Expected to Win
the Approval of the
People.

BLOW TO DAIL EIREANN
New Governing Body Would
Have Military Support Be-
sides Being a Check to
Sinn Feiners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, Jan. 3.

The next move of the crown to settle the affairs in Ireland will be a vigorous attempt to establish two Parliaments, as are provided for in the Irish bill, one of them representing Ulster's six counties and the other representing south Ireland. The machinery necessary for the Ulster Parliament is already well advanced and there will be no trouble setting it in motion. The Government's problem lies in the south of Ireland, and now it is understood it will attempt to solve the problem there by forcing a Parliament on the people. It is believed here this probably will be possible by forcing an election in which the candidates would be only such men as were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the crown. Members of the Parliament would be unable to serve unless they took this oath, and when this is done there will be a Parliament which the crown will recognize, even if a majority of the people of southern Ireland did not. However, this Government recognition would give it a powerful lever with which to dislodge Sinn Feinism.

Start in Right Direction.

It is obvious that the popular vote will be small if such an election is held. Sinn Fein controls about 87 per cent. of the voting strength in south Ireland, and it is believed that the crown will not attempt to force an election in which the candidates would be only such men as were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the crown. Members of the Parliament would be unable to serve unless they took this oath, and when this is done there will be a Parliament which the crown will recognize, even if a majority of the people of southern Ireland did not. However, this Government recognition would give it a powerful lever with which to dislodge Sinn Feinism.

This line up with the sentiment expressed by Premier Lloyd George when the Home Rule act was passed. He said that if 25 per cent. of the people there were willing to give their assent to the Home Rule bill, the Government was planning a campaign under its provisions. Any Parliament elected in such a manner as proposed, regardless as to how representative it might be, would be backed up by the army and the police, and this medium would give the Government a better position than the present military dictatorship system. The Parliaments, both in the north and the south of Ireland, would function somewhat the same as the American State assemblies, with probably more power than a State assembly possesses, and the Government would be in a position to handle any emergency in the Government.

Opposes Dail Eireann.

The South Ireland Parliament would be in direct opposition to the Dail Eireann, and the Government hopes it would in time cause the complete dissolution of the Irish Republican Parliament, which naturally will be kept under suppression permanently. It is argued that with such a Parliament as that created in the Irish bill, South Ireland could enjoy all the liberty of a liberal home rule and handle her own affairs so long as her actions did not conflict with the wishes of the crown.

If the election that the Government plans is held the Sinn Feiners might name their own candidates and carry the voting, now under the Unionist block, the Government plan and would decide the election ineffective because the candidates would not take the oath of allegiance required by the crown. But if the Sinn Feiners refuse to recognize the election at all, maintaining that the Dail Eireann is already in power, the Government might be able to bring victory to the whimpering infant of a Parliament, which in due time might grow to sturdy manhood.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Jan. 4. (Tuesday).—Hopeful predictions of improvement in the situation in Ireland are couched by the Daily "Telegraph" in a leading article.

The paper asserts that signs exist of the probability that the Sinn Fein will decide to take a share in the Government of Ireland under the Irish Parliament and form a constitutional opposition to the Government. The paper says the Government possesses that non-Sinn Fein candidates have already been chosen for the constituencies in south Ireland in sufficient numbers and with sufficient support to make it impossible for the Sinn Fein to boycott the elections for the southern Parliament.

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"HAVANA SPECIAL." Only Direct Through Service. Atlantic Coast Line, Office, 1200 B'way (22nd St.). Tel. Longmore 3885.—Adv.

INTERVENTION IN CUBA SEEN
AS WILSON SENDS CROWDER

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.
PRESIDENT WILSON took the first step to-day toward what is regarded as probable intervention in Cuba under the Platt amendment. The Government of the United States is gravely concerned over the situation there, both political and financial, resulting in an announcement by the Cuban Government that the moratorium which has been existing in Cuba for some time has been renewed for another month.

Pressure has been brought to bear on the State Department from American sources which are being seriously injured by continuation of the moratorium and by congestion of shipping which exists to-day in Havana harbor. The President, accordingly, has sent Major-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder to Cuba to make an investigation and report. The State Department declares there is no immediate intention of intervening, but the mission is generally interpreted as an announcement to the people of Cuba that intervention will result unless the situation there is clarified.

The elections in Cuba were held in November, but the result is still undetermined, and the Liberal party, opposing President Menocal, claims that it can get no satisfaction from the present Cuban Government. Many of the district elections have been declared fraudulent, but action in these cases is through the courts, and the Cuban procedure is extremely slow. President Menocal's term of office expires May 20, and unless a solution is reached by that time it is expected disorders will result.

GERMANY'S REPLY
REBUKES FRANCE
COUGHS OF WOMEN
DOWN PUTNAM

Declares Paris Demands What
Is Impossible of Exact
Fulfillment.
Major Delivers His Lecture,
but Nobody Can Tell
How Good It Is.

IS DISARMING STEADILY
French Charges of Broken
Faith Asserted to Be With-
out Justification.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The German Government has replied to France's charges that Germany has not fulfilled the provisions of the Spa agreement. The Berlin Cabinet says that France expected Germany to do the impossible under the Spa agreement; that the agreement was impossible to fulfill in the letter of its execution and that Germany has done her best to carry out its terms.

France's note to Germany relative to disarmament, which was handed to the German Ambassador in Paris on December 31, is an exhaustive document covering in minute detail Germany's failure to comply with the requirements of the Spa protocol of July 19 concerning disarmament of the security police and the delivery of surplus war material and guns from the eastern frontier fortresses. The text of this note, together with Germany's reply, was given out to-day.

Complaint is made in the French note that the measures taken to bring German legislation into harmony with the military clauses of the treaty are inadequate, that the control commission has not yet been able to verify the German claim of reduction of the regular army to the required 100,000 and that systematic resistance is being offered to the control commission's orders for destruction of aeromarine material.

"The French Government," says the document in conclusion, "takes note, so far as it is concerned, of these failures in the engagements solemnly entered upon by Germany—failures with regard to the allied governments will have to deliberate."

In its reply the German Government seeks to prove, contrary to statements in the French note, that Germany either has fulfilled her obligations or that, with regard to certain points, exact fulfillment has been impossible. The reply then enumerates in detail the war material destroyed or surrendered and the production of vouchers concerning the various items.

With regard to the east Prussian and Bavarian Einwohnerwehren, the note says Germany has not refused to disarm them, but, on the contrary, had declared its intention to evade the obligation undertaken at Spa. Conditions obtaining in East Prussia and Bavaria, however, it explains, do not permit proceeding with the same rapidity as in other parts of Germany. It is declared the security police exist no longer and that disarmament of the German police forces has, in substantial measure, responded with the demands of the Control Commission.

The German Government says it is unable to see in the existence of self defense organizations any infraction of Article 177 of the peace treaty, explaining that they must be regarded as an emergency aid in the interest of the State itself and that they will be abolished as soon as circumstances permit.

The assumption that the Bavarian Einwohnerwehren and East Prussian local guards and frontier guards are still connected with the Reichswehr is declared to be incorrect.

After stating that compulsory military service has been abolished the note says the control commission's objections to the Reichswehr bill are being examined by competent authorities. The reply concludes by saying that the few demobilization authorities still existing will have disappeared by April 1, 1921, that no realizations whatever have been offered to the carrying out of the aerial navigation provisions and that so far as the delivery of aviation material is concerned only very small quantities are still outstanding.

CHURCHILL TO CONFER
WITH MARSHAL FOCH

Allied Premiers to Meet in
Near Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, Jan. 3.

While it was officially stated to-day that Winston Churchill, British Secretary of State for War, was not going to Paris officially this week, it was admitted that while he was in Paris he would be in contact with Marshal Foch.

Continued on Fourth Page.

NAVAL AERONAUTS
SLOWLY PICK WAY
TOWARD RAILHEAD

Canadian Mounted Police to
Send Trained Guide to
Meet Party.

EXPECTED SATURDAY
Supposed to Be Headed for
Cochrane or Mattice,
Ontario.

HAVE 300 MILE JOURNEY
Indian Runners Report Three
Officers in Excellent
Spirits.

COCHRANE, Ontario, Jan. 3.—Canadian mounted police stationed at Halleybury announced to-night that a trained messenger would be sent to meet the escort of the three American naval balloonists now making their way via dog sled to an Ontario railhead after being missing for nearly three weeks. The officers, who found refuge at Moose Factory on James Bay after being lost in the Canadian woods for four days, are believed to be headed for either Mattice or Cochrane on the Canadian National Transcontinental Railway.

Barring unfavorable weather conditions, the three men, who are accompanied by experienced guides, should reach the railhead Saturday or Sunday. Their progress is necessarily slow because of the frozen and snow swept trails and the cold weather, which now registers 30 degrees below zero in that region.

With the exception of the message, which they sent by Indian runners to Mattice, from where it was telegraphed to the Rockaway (N. Y.) naval air station, no details of their flight or rescue are known here.

Farthest North Record.

While their flight of approximately 800 miles was not a long distance or time record, the aviators probably reached a point further north than ever attained by a free air balloon. They left the Rockaway air station at 12:15 P. M., December 13, and landed at 12 P. M. the next day. Knowing that the prevailing winds would carry them over the mountainous districts of northern New York, the aviators, probably, possibly kept their craft at a high altitude, especially at night. When dawn broke they presumably found themselves over the dense Canadian woods and decided to keep going until they could find an open space and land in safety.

Latest reports received here to-day stated that the party, which started on December 27 by dog sled for a railhead, was making slow progress because of extreme cold and deep snow.

Indian runners dispatched by the Hudson Bay Company to the nearest telegraph station after the fliers had been found reported that the Americans had been found near a village of the Indians. The fliers had been found near a village of the Indians. The fliers had been found near a village of the Indians.

After notifying the world of their safety the aviators at once set about their preparations for a trip back to civilization. With the aid of the trading post Indian guides were recruited and dog teams mobilized. It is thought the party will be likely to follow the same route taken by the Indian runners they sent in advance to Mattice, but the airman are not expected to make the same speed attained by sleds from earliest years of acquaintance.

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When arrival of the Indian runners at Mattice became known whites hastened into the little settlement from miles around, eager for word of the quest and a verbal account of their aerial adventure. From the few guttural utterances by the Indians, residents of Mattice communicated the opinion that, due to heavy winds, the balloonists had been unable to make a safe landing until they hit the ice on James Bay.

They were observed shortly after their appearance by the Hudson Bay officials at Moose Factory, who immediately sent dog teams and men to their assistance and brought them to the Hudson Bay post, where everything possible was done for their comfort. Their Christmas dinner was probably not quite what they would have had in civilization, but the Indians gave assurances that there was at least plenty of food and that they landed at a particular place they did, for fifty miles away, in either direction, would have brought them in an uninhabited wilderness and their rescue would have been difficult.

AERONAUTS BREAKING
WILDERNESS TRAIL

Three Naval Officers Return-
ing by Dog Sled.

Persons in this city who are familiar with northern Ontario, through which the three naval balloonists are returning to civilization by dog sled, said yesterday that the young officers succeeded in stumbling upon shelter after being lost four days in the wilderness near Hudson Bay.

Not only does the temperature average twenty-five degrees below zero all winter, with such a climatic hardship intensified by frequent snowstorms, but

Continued on Third Page.

Navy Recruiting Halts;
132,000 Limit Reached

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Recruiting for the navy has been suspended temporarily, it was learned at the Navy Department to-night. All new enlistments have been prohibited and only reenlistments of men in the service are authorized.

It was said at the department that the strength of 132,000 men reached several days ago was the maximum possible under the appropriation of Congress. If the figure falls much below that mark recruiting will be resumed, it was added.

MAN IN CONGRESS
NAMED IN RUM RAID

New Yorker Seized in Chicago
and Secrets of Bootlegging
Rings Revealed.

ARRESTS ORDERED HERE
Booze Operations in Three
Cities Are Found.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Two of the most important arrests in Chicago's history of wholesale illicit liquor traffic were made to-day in a raid on a suite of rooms in the Morrison Hotel, led by Prohibition Enforcement Director Frank D. Richardson.

With the arrests information was revealed that directly connects a Chicago Representative in Congress with the bootlegging business and uncovered an elaborate code system used by the three headquarters of the booze ring in New York, Jersey City and Chicago. The men taken into custody by Richardson are John Costello and James Shea, partner in the detective agency of Shea & Martin, 1416 Broadway, New York City. On the persons of the two men Mr. Richardson found evidence of a documentary nature involving the Representative in Congress and William Henning of Chicago.

Henning was arrested this evening. "The arrest of these two men who made New York and Chicago their headquarters brings to light a whiskey running combination that made millions out of bootlegging," said Richardson. "We also have a confession from one of the men under arrest that implicates high salaried Government officials being connected with the bootleggers."

In the pocket of Shea was found a rubber stamp with the signature of W. F. Mather, Prohibition Director of New Jersey. A stamp of Chicago's prohibition director also was found on Shea. Both stamps had been used by the wholesale in obtaining withdrawals of liquor from warehouses in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois and New York.

Director Richardson has wired to the New York authorities to raid the offices of Shea and to take Martin into custody. Officials in Jersey City have been notified to make several arrests there in connection with the booze ring. According to Richardson upward of \$300,000 worth of whiskey has been brought here from New York, Jersey City and Pennsylvania by Costello, Shea and their confederates.

W. VA. CAPITOL BURNS;
FIREMAN LOSES LIFE

Walls Fall During Effort to
Save Records.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 3.—An investigation to determine the cause of the fire which this afternoon destroyed the State Capitol here has resulted in the death under falling bricks of Charles Walker, a volunteer fireman, and the injury of several others, will be started to-morrow. This was announced by John H. Horan, State Fire Marshal, while the fire still was burning.

The belief was expressed at the Government office by other officials that nearly if not all of the important records and paper was saved. Some were brought out of the burning building, while others were thrown hastily into fireproof vaults and the doors locked. It was while records were being rescued through an upper window that a portion of wall fell, killing Walker and injuring the others.

The loss virtually was covered by insurance. Dr. E. B. Stephenson, president of the State Board of Control, announced. He explained that all State records were covered by a blanket policy which amounts to \$5,624,000, which is within ninety per cent. of the real value. The destroyed building cost \$289,923.58 when the original Capitol, which cost \$71,000, was remodelled in 1884. It was occupied May 1, 1885, when the seat of government, which had been transferred to Wheeling several years before, was moved back to Charleston.

OVATION FOR PENROSE
ON RETURN TO SENATE

Pennsylvania Leader Shows
Loss of Weight in Illness.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.
Occupying his seat in the Senate for two hours to-day, after an absence of nearly a year because of illness, Senator Penrose (Pa.) enjoyed an informal reception by his Senatorial colleagues on his return to the Senate chamber. The occasion had shaken his hand and congratulated him on his return by the time he left for luncheon.

Although greatly reduced in weight, Senator Penrose gave evidence of vigorous interest in the legislation. He was the first man on his feet when bills were being introduced, he stood unsupported while the Senate chaplain offered prayer, and when returning the greetings of his fellow Senators or describing the three bills he introduced his voice was heard all through the galleries.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee to-morrow and is expected to begin a fight against passage of the House one year emergency tariff legislation, to which he has announced his opposition.

Continued on Second Page.

HARDINGS TO SAVE
A BILLION AND CUT
OFF 200,000 HEADS

Senator Curtis (Kan.) Opti-
mistic After Conference
With President-Elect.

TO END PETTY TAXES
Reorganization and Concen-
tration of Federal Bu-
reaux to Be Drastic.

ASSESS LUXURIES HIGHER
Gifford Pinchot and Paul D.
Cravath Among Visitors to
Marion White House.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MARION, Jan. 3.—An extra session of Congress to be called immediately after the inauguration of Senator Harding as President for the purpose of making such changes in the revenue laws as will relieve the people of unnecessary and unjust burdens, for drafting a new tariff law and for guiding the reorganization of government in the interest of real economy and real efficiency was clearly fore-shadowed to-day by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, the Republican whip, after a long conference with the next Chief Executive.

Senator Curtis asked the President-elect to take the necessary steps, coincidentally with going into office, toward obtaining the corrective and ameliorative legislation for which the people are anxiously waiting. He found the President-elect in hearty accord with his views regarding the necessity of cutting appropriation estimates by half a billion to a billion dollars, of reducing the number of Government employees by perhaps 200,000 and of getting to work at once on the revision of taxation and on building up a protective tariff.

"The public realizes," said Senator Curtis, "that Senator Harding is talking with people of all kinds concerning questions with which Congress must deal during his Administration. He is in accord with him as to the need of giving the country a clean and economical Administration. The President-elect realizes that with strict economy in Administration expenditures can be reduced materially, making possible changes in the revenue laws that will relieve the people."

Harmony Means Economy.
"Personally I think that with the Appropriations and Finance committees and the Congress working in harmony with the President the appropriations can be cut certainly a half billion, perhaps a billion, below the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. This, however, will be possible only if the Cabinet members work with House and Senate in eliminating unnecessary expenditures and cutting out duplications in department work."

"It is realized that there are at least one hundred thousand or two hundred thousand unnecessary Government employees, and the question is how to reorganize the departments to save this money in any way crippling the work. Before the war there were some 300,000 civil service employees; now there are 700,000. It is realized that there is necessity for increased forces in the War and War Risk departments, but not for the large excess that exists two years after the end of the war."

The Smoot-Davis joint resolution which has just passed provides for a joint commission of House and Senate to study and report a plan for redistribution of the functions of the departments. It would save many millions and eliminate duplications of work, unnecessary publications and the like.

"I hope and believe Congress will pass the emergency tariff legislation at this session. The agricultural interests were never in such acute need for relief as they are to-day. The Democrats, however, say they will have strength enough in the Senate to prevent the adoption of a bill, and possibly to defeat the bill by a filibuster. The Republicans insist that the situation of the farmers makes passage of the legislation absolutely necessary, and it is known that some Senators will vote with the Republicans for it."

"I urged Senator Harding to call an extra session during March. He has under consideration the question of the precise date. If the Ways and Means Committee will take up taxation and tariff matters immediately it should be possible to report on them by the latter part of March, and if then the Senate will follow and study the measure as the House proceeds with it it should be possible to get the legislation passed and to adjourn by the early part of July."

Would Simplify Tax Returns.

"Everybody admits the revenue laws should be amended to simplify the income tax returns, to place the burdens where they will be easiest to bear and to get rid of some annoying tax items and amend the revenue laws. We should eliminate from the taxable list some articles that are now treated as luxuries that are not luxuries, and should tax real luxuries in some cases more heavily."

"The new tariff act could not be permanent because of existing conditions, but duties could be restored on many articles and increased on others so as to produce more revenue. The Government now collects about \$300,000,000 annually from customs on \$5,000,000,000 of imports, or about 6 per cent. This is not sufficient to make up the difference between the cost of production here and abroad; a tariff sufficient to do that should yield on the present volume of imports at least \$600,000,000 to \$700,000,000. Imports of luxuries alone amount to \$2,000,000,000 a year, and the duties are very small. Imports of pearls and diamonds and other extravagant

Continued on Second Page.

U. S. Trade Balance
Nearly Three Billions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The United States at the end of 1920 had a balance of trade in its favor of at least \$2,722,955,008, the Department of Commerce announced to-day. Exports for the year, the department said in a statement, probably will total \$8,191,008,468, while imports for the year will amount to at least \$5,468,053,460.

Exports for December, it was said, probably would exceed \$675,000,000, and imports would be in excess of \$320,000,000.

IMMIGRATION BAR
STOUTLY OPPOSED

The New York Herald's Des-
patches Quoted by Foes
of Drastic Action.

LABOR FAVORS MEASURE
Employers at Senate Hearing
See No Peril From Com-
petition.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.
First hand information from European correspondents of THE NEW YORK HERALD in cable despatches published this morning, discounting predictions of immigration officials that 15,000,000 Europeans were to immigrate to this country, were made a part of the official text of the hearings on emergency immigration legislation by the Senate Immigration Committee to-day.

Marked attention to the special despatches giving a survey of European immigration committees was given by members of the committee, several of whom said it was the kind of information for which the hearings are being held. Senator Colt (R. I.), chairman of the committee, unable to obtain an extra copy of THE NEW YORK HERALD at the Capitol, sent the clerk of the committee to a news stand to buy it, in order that the information it contained might be available to Senators interested in the subject.

"The facts set forth in this article are of vital interest," said Senator Sterling (S. D.), at whose request the survey was made a part of the official testimony, "and I suggest that they be incorporated in the record," to which suggestion the committee unanimously agreed.

The hearing room was crowded to capacity with witnesses interested in the emergency legislation and awaiting opportunity to be heard for and against the proposed measure. The testimony was against such drastic restrictions as is proposed in the House bill which virtually effects an immigration embargo for a year. Its author, Representative Johnson (Wash.), chairman of the House Immigration Committee, headed the speakers urging the legislation.

A delegation of labor union officials, headed by Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, presented statements endorsing the Johnson bill.

That the committee will not take hasty action on the measure was indicated not only by the manner in which THE NEW YORK HERALD despatches summarizing European conditions were received, but also by the fact that there was presented to the committee a communication to the State Department from the Charge d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy officially announcing that the Italian Government would suspend issuance of passports to Italians until such time as this country made it clear what its policy toward their admission will be.

This led to the suggestion by Senator Colt that similar arrangements might be made with other foreign countries properly to restrict entrance of undesirable. Senator Dillingham (Vt.), Republican, said such a programme could be carried out without additional legislation, adding that the Secretary of the Treasury have his way and his advice be taken by the President of the United States.

"The Senate by practically a unanimous vote said the War Finance Corporation should resume business and be revived. There was no opposition to that proposition to amount to anything and the Secretary of the Treasury people believe that the benefits of the bill, it would be a reflection on the character of the Secretary's administration of the law."

"We all know the situation at the White House," said Senator Harrison. "We know that since the President has not been able to get on with the Congress as he was previously to that time. We know that the information which he obtains as a general rule is from his Cabinet officers and it would seem to me very unfair to the country, indeed it would be very unfair to Congress and to the representatives of the American people, should the Secretary of the Treasury have his way and his advice be taken by the President of the United States."

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Marked hostility to passing the House bill without material amendment was shown by Senators on the committee, especially Senators Dillingham and Sterling. Both of these bills providing for a permanent immigration policy. Senator Dillingham's bill provides for a percentage basis for immigration dependent upon the number of nationals from any one country now in America. Senator Sterling seeks to have the entire question of immigration regulated by a commission.

"Do you expect any amendments will be made to the House bill?" Senator Sterling was asked.

"I think any changes suggested to the House bill will be in the nature of substitutes rather than amendments," replied Senator Sterling. "By that he meant he will offer his bill as an amendment, and it is understood that Senator Dillingham will make a similar proposal with his bill."

CUBA BLOCKS LANDING
OF CABLE BY W. U. C.

Havana Police Sent to Coji-
mar to Enforce Order.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—On instructions of the President of Cuba, members of the Havana port police force have been sent to Cojiomar, a small village on the coast a few miles from here, with orders to prevent the landing of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company's Barbados cable at that point. Just why this action was taken has not been made clear.

It was understood that the Cuban Government had granted all permits necessary for connecting the cable on Cuban soil and the company had been at work preparing the land ends at Cojiomar.

It is announced that unless the order to the port police to prohibit the landing of the cable is obeyed marine forces will be used to enforce it.

SENATE OVERRIDES
WILSON'S VETO OF
WAR FINANCE BILL

Revival of Corporation to
Help America's For-
eign Trade Sustained
by 53 to 5 Votes.

TWO SPEECHES MADE
Underwood and Harrison,
Both Democrats, Defend
Measure as Helpful
and Wise.

PENROSE IN DISAPPROVAL
House Is Expected to Follow
Lead of Upper Chamber
on Resolution—Begins
Consideration To-day.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.

President Wilson's veto of revival of the War Finance Corporation, secured by a vote of 53 to 5, one of the largest majorities ever recorded in the Senate in disapproval of the course of the Chief Executive. Three Republicans—Senators Penrose (Pa.), Sutherland (W. Va.) and Koyes (N. H.)—and two Democrats—Senators Gerry (R. I.) and Thomas (Colo.)—voted to sustain the veto, while 29 Democrats and 24 Republicans voted to pass the bill, notwithstanding the President's disapproval.

The House will consider the bill to-morrow and there is every expectation that it will follow the Senate's lead in overriding Mr. Wilson's veto. The only speeches made on the veto message to-day were by Democrats—Senators Underwood (Ala.) and Harrison (Miss.)—both of whom urged overriding the veto.

Underwood's Speech.
"There is no fundamental reason for disapproval of this measure," said Senator Underwood. "Six times of late heretofore I recall that on the order of a Republican President the funds of the Treasury, paid by the people in taxes, were sent to banks to help avoid a financial panic. During seasons of the crop movement it is customary for Federal Reserve banks to shift funds to banks where the crop is not free to move, bearing heavily upon banks in large crop producing areas may be eased and bridged over."

"Revival of the War Finance Corporation will incur no danger either to the Treasury or to the finances of the country. I see no reason why the country or the Congress should not expect this bill to be administered safely, conservatively and satisfactorily as it was a few months ago, and I think it should become a law in spite of the President's disapproval."

Senator Harrison said that if such corporations as the Bethlehem Steel Company and the International Harvester Company should profit more largely by revival of the War Finance Corporation than the other industries of the country, it would be a reflection on the character of the Secretary's administration of the law.

"We all know the situation at the White House," said Senator Harrison. "We know that since the President has not been able to get on with the Congress as he was previously to that time. We know that the information which he obtains as a general rule is from his Cabinet officers and it would seem to me very unfair to the country, indeed it would be very unfair to Congress and to the representatives of the American people, should the Secretary of the Treasury have his way and his advice be taken by the President of the United States."

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